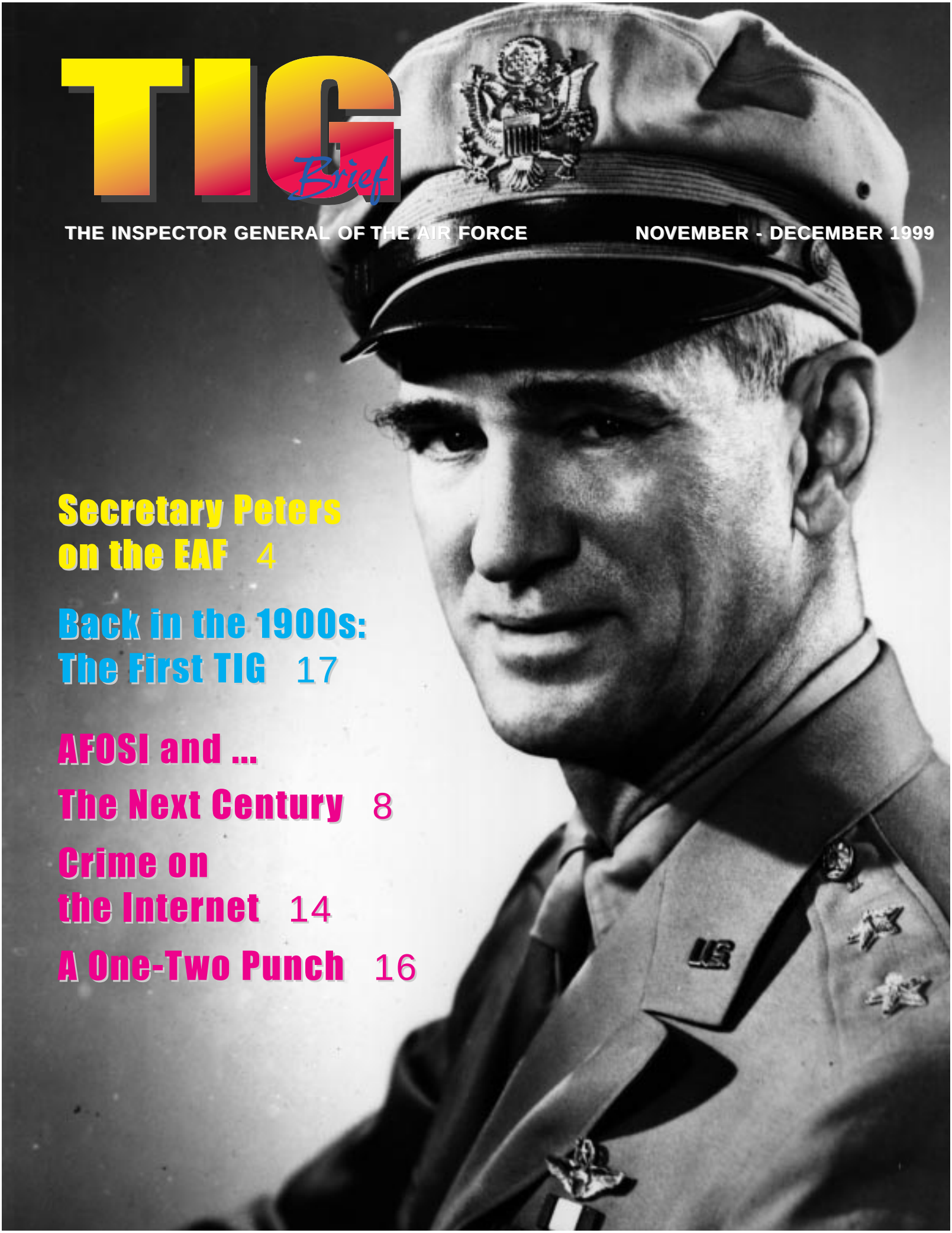
TIG Brief

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE AIR FORCE NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1999



10 Eagle Look Topics: Controlling assets, supporting the ANG

22 Y2K: It won't be over, even when it's over

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The philosophy of inspection

Maybe inspectors can't be 'beloved,' but they can be respected for what they do

From the Top

What do you get when you mix a black hat, a white hat, a group of multifunctional experts and the need for an independent outside look?

You get the ingredients for what I call "constructive engagement" by an inspector general.

The idea of independent inspections as a means of assessing readiness, compliance, special requirements, or whatever, has been around for a long time. So has the notion of "black hat" (hard-nosed) and "white hat" (easy-going) approaches. Neither approach, by the way, necessarily provides a magic formula for success.

So, what do I mean by "constructive engagement?" From an IG *team* standpoint, it means going in with the mindset that the inspected unit is the "customer." When the inspection is over, the inspected unit should be in better shape than it was before the inspection started, not only because it has proved its mettle to the "outsiders," but also because it benefited from the "outsiders" sharing their considerable team experience with the unit.

This experience is derived, notably, from the collective stature of a team of individual inspectors, each with many years of experience in their discipline and each having had many opportunities to see and inspect many other units. It is derived, as well, from operating constantly as a polished multifunctional team, a mini-wing if you will.

A good IG team also has an appreciation for the importance of a "big picture" perspective. It realizes that any team — IG or an inspected unit — is only as good as the synergy among, and combined output of, its individual parts.

From an *individual* inspector standpoint, qualifying characteristics include *credible* expertise in one's functional discipline, a willingness to go beyond observation and assessment to sharing experience (*teaching* if you will), an ability to sort out the good and not-so-good, to recognize excellence, and to communicate effectively, orally and in writing. Good inspectors instill trust and confidence in those they inspect, and their satisfaction comes from knowing they have helped others know where they stand and be a notch better than they were before the inspection.

Whether looked at from a team or an individual standpoint, IGs have a positive impact when they engage constructively and leave inspected units better than they were before the team rode into town on their horses.

Perhaps it is true from the *Codes of Military and Martial Law, 1629* that the IG "cannot be beloved," but there's no reason each inspector and every IG team cannot be *respected* for what they do.♦

Nicholas B. Kehoe

NICHOLAS B. KEHOE
Lieutenant General, USAF
The Inspector General

Signature Article

The Expeditionary Aerospace Force: A

F. Whitten Peters
Secretary of the Air Force

Last summer, Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Michael E. Ryan and I announced the beginning of our Expeditionary Aerospace Force (EAF) journey. Today, our first two Aerospace Expeditionary Forces (AEFs) have assembled and deployed in part to Southwest Asia.

It has not been easy to get to this point. It has been a learning experience, but it is the first step in trying to create a stable and predictable lifestyle for all of our men and women.

EAF is a journey, and we have many more steps to take along this path as we transform the Air Force from a forward-based, Cold War force to an expeditionary force able to respond to crises around the globe.

Completely Different

EAF is not just one event. It is a completely different way of looking at how we do our business. It is also a fundamental change in the way we operate, as evidenced by the establishment of completely new training courses for both enlisted airmen and young officers – Warrior Week at Basic Military Training at Lackland AFB, Texas, and the Aerospace Basic Course at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

Training and Relief

We are moving into the EAF for two reasons. First, to make sure that the nation has the trained aerospace forces it needs. Second, to make sure that our people have relief from OPTEMPO in a turbulent world. This is really what EAF is about.

Making life better for everyone in the Air Force is my number one priority for 2000, and I know that the frequency and unpredictability of deployments remains everyone's number one concern. The EAF will lay the groundwork for resolving this concern by spreading the effects of an apparently never-ending high OPTEMPO across more of the force.

By using our Total Force and by reengineering our active forces to add to those eligible to deploy, we can spread the high OPTEMPO burdens and ultimately reduce PERSTEMPO.

The EAF will also lessen the high work levels at home stations by put-

A Journey, Not an End

ting enough manning on our bases to do the work, even when units are deployed.

Improving our OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO is something that we cannot compromise. We will never fix our retention rates unless we can guarantee people that in peacetime they will have a personal life.

AEFs Transform EAF Into Reality

With EAF as our vision, the AEFs are the tools that will transform it into a reality.

Our AEFs will be responsive, tailored and trained for the area into which we expect them to deploy. Dedicated airlift, intelligence and space assets will enable the AEFs to provide the right force at the right time, whether the mission is humanitarian relief or combat operations. This will be increasingly important in the rapidly changing 21st Century.

Proof That EAF Works

EAF won't be pretty at first, or provide instant relief, but it will ultimately succeed. For proof, look at Kosovo. There, we demonstrated we could deploy to some 20 bases with seeming effortlessness, and on short notice, transform a base with no U.S. facilities into a fully operational base within hours to a few days.

Turning Sorties

More important, we demonstrated that we could also turn sorties quickly — within hours to a few days. And, ultimately, when the fighting stopped, our national command authorities allowed us to come home quickly – showing the confidence we are already building in our ability to move out rapidly from home base to get the job done overseas.

Reconstituting the Force

While Kosovo operations showed EAF works, it also demanded a tremendous amount from our forces, and that effort did not come without a cost.

We are reconstituting the force, and we have adapted the EAF schedule accordingly. Even so, the initial AEFs include many men and women who have been involved in Kosovo and other operations this year. It is not ideal to ask these men and women to leave again so quickly, but it is essential if we are to find a long-lasting solution for OPTEMPO and PERSTEMPO.

Getting Out the Word

I need your help getting the word out about EAF. Take time to understand the vision and our goals. Also, take time to listen to feedback and pass it to me through the chain of command. We cannot change the mindset of the Air Force without feedback and the support and hard work of everyone in the organization.

The Journey Never Ends

EAF is a journey, not an end state. Today we are without a doubt the most capable aerospace force the world has ever seen. Thanks to your hard work, sacrifices and commitment, the EAF reorganization will help us stay that way.

In Brief

WAPS catalog released

The Weighted Airman Promotion System catalog, which lists the publications used by test writers to develop the 2000 promotion tests, is now available on the Air Force Personnel Center web site at **www.afpc.randolph.af.mil/testing/wapsca0.htm.**

Although WAPS Career Development Course study materials are automatically shipped to eligible members by the Extension Course Institute, enlisted personnel must check the WAPS catalog every year to ensure they obtain and study the current references, which often include non-CDC publications. The catalog will not be distributed in electronic or paper versions. It will only be available through the AFPC or Air Force Occupational Measurement Squadron (**www.omsq.af.mil**) web sites. Individuals having trouble downloading the catalog should contact Master Sgt. Rhonda Britt at **rhonda.britt@afpc.randolph.af.mil.**

Chief of Staff on the EAF

The expeditionary aerospace force concept will allow us to continue to provide exceptional aerospace forces to accomplish our global mission and to better care for our folks as we do so. I'm convinced this is the right approach for today's complex security environment, and I firmly believe our Air Force, members of the other services, and our nation will see the benefits of the EAF as we continue to develop and launch it.

— Gen. Michael E. Ryan
Air Force Chief of Staff

Read more about the EAF at **http://eaf.dtic.mil/index.html**

Read USAF Online News

U.S. Air Force Online News — the official corporate newspaper — is a weekly source of Air Force news and information available on the Internet at **www.af.mil/newspaper.** Published every Wednesday, the digital newspaper is available via e-mail subscription and as a portable document file for printing — particularly useful in remote locations.

Training will clarify policy on homosexuals

All service members will undergo training that will clarify the Department of Defense "don't ask, don't tell, don't pursue" policy on homosexuals in the military.

No major changes to the policy are contemplated. Pentagon officials want all harassment to stop.

Under the new guidelines, recruits will receive training explaining that harassment of any service member is unacceptable.

If commanders want to initiate an investigation into whether a service member made a statement regarding his or her homosexuality just to get out of serving in the military, it must be approved at the military department level.

Service inspectors general will specifically check on the training of commanders, attorneys and investigators, who are charged with application of the homosexual policy.

Air Force raises flying training age limit

Flying training age limits are being raised by the Air Force in an effort to increase opportunities for otherwise-qualified candidates.

The change — which becomes effective with fiscal 2000 flying training boards — raises the limit to 30 years of age with less than five commissioned years of service for pilot and navigator training applicants.

History Brief

On this day ...

... in November

Nov. 12, 1921: Wesley May, with a five-gallon can of gasoline strapped to his back, climbs from the wing of one aircraft to the wing of another in the first "air-to-air" refueling.

Nov. 6, 1945: The first landing of a jet-powered aircraft on a carrier is made by Ensign Jake C. West in the Ryan FR-1 Fireball, a fighter propelled by both a turbojet and a reciprocating engine. The landing on USS Wake Island (CVE65) is inadvertent; the plane's piston engine fails, and Ensign West comes in powered only by the turbojet.

Nov. 8, 1950: Air Force 1st Lt. Russell J. Brown Jr., flying an F-80 Shooting Star, downs a North Korean MiG-15 in history's first all-jet aerial combat.

Nov. 29, 1975: The first Red Flag exercise at Nellis AFB, Nev., begins a new era of highly realistic training for combat aircrews.

Nov. 10, 1988: The Air Force reveals the existence of the Lockheed F-117A stealth fighter, operational since 1983.

Nov. 22, 1988: Northrop and the Air Force roll out the B-2 stealth bomber at Air Force plant 42 in Palmdale, Calif.

... in December

Dec. 29, 1939: The prototype Consolidated XB-24 Liberator makes a 17-minute first flight from Lindbergh Field in San Diego, Calif., with company pilot Bill Wheatley at the controls. More than 18,100 B-24s will be built in the next five and a half years, the largest military production run in U.S. history.

Dec. 21, 1944: Gen. Henry "Hap" Arnold becomes General of the Army — the first and only airman to hold five-star rank.

Dec. 29, 1988: The first operational dual-role (air superiority and deep interdiction) McDonnell Douglas F-15E fighter is delivered to the Air Force.

Dec. 14, 1989: Military Airlift Command approves a policy change to allow female aircrew members to serve on C-130 and C-141 airdrop missions.

Feature Article

Dangerous liaisons on the new landscape of Information Operations

Brig. Gen. Francis X. Taylor
Commander, Air Force Office of Special Investigations

The intelligence community has reported that the threat to U.S. interests has continued to become more sophisticated, blurred and complex. Recent reporting is beginning to reveal unique partnerships being formed to create formidable adversaries. Organized crime, foreign intelligence services, narco-traffickers, terrorists and other disreputable factions make up this potentially dangerous landscape.

More and more, these dangerous new organizations have turned to the information domain as the medium from which they can conduct attacks, disguise their intent, deny and deceive their foes, pass and obtain intelligence, and conduct illicit financial transactions. Ultimately, they are creating a more formidable opponent that the United States and her allies must be prepared to counter.

As the days of the 20th century come to a close, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations continues to project its capabilities to confront this new landscape.

"Combating Threats to Air Force Information Systems and Technologies" has become our battle call as we continue to forge new initiatives in an effort to protect the Air Force's information.

AFOSI recently commenced a robust program which we believe is captured in our Information Operations vision statement, "Through the teaming of relevant capabilities, leveraging existing technologies and embedding into USAF Information Operations initiatives, AFOSI provides direct support to the warfighter to achieve Information Superiority."

'AFOSI provides direct support to the warfighter'

Teaming

It is difficult to distinguish a potential threat presented by an adversary until after an exhaustive investigation or operation. As such, all AFOSI agents have an inherent role in providing support to Information Operations. There are certain AFOSI capabilities that project direct and frequent support to the Air Force's mission due to the environment in which they work — the information domain. We have identified and teamed these capabilities in order to detect, neutralize and exploit a threat by the adversary. These capabilities are captured by our computer intrusion investigations, technical services operations, counterespionage operations, and counterintelligence investigations, operations, collections and analysis. When these capabilities are teamed, synergy ensues.

Leveraging

AFOSI is in the process of leveraging advanced technological capabilities. This is important to remain on the leading edge of identifying the adversaries' ever-increasing cyberthreats. As we initially identify a potential attack by an adversary, it is crucial to put the event into perspective — rapidly and accurately.

There are several technological fields of excellence which provide excellent leveraging opportunities, such as those found at the Air Force Information Warfare Center, Joint Task Force-Computer

Network Defense, the National Security Agency and the National Infrastructure Protection Center, to name a few.

Embedding

AFOSI has begun an embedding process throughout the Air Force by identifying key positions within the Air Force that require an AFOSI agent to provide our capabilities in support of the Information Operations mission. Examples of these positions include placing an AFOSI agent at each of the eight Information Warfare Flights located at our numbered Air Forces. The Information Warfare Flight is the warfighter's single source for the full range of Air Force Information Operations capabilities. AFOSI has also recently opened a detachment that will be embedded into the Air Force Information Warfare Center located at Headquarters Air Intelligence Agency. This detachment includes the full compliment of capabilities to project AFOSI's broad-spectrum support. We have assigned one of our agents to the Joint Task Force-Computer Network Defense to serve as a key member of their Department of Defense Law Enforcement/Counterintelligene Cell. Our agent's role will be to assist in the detection and investigation of intrusions of Department of Defense information systems.

Additionally, we have an agent embedded into the National Infrastructure Protection Center, a national-level organization whose primary mission is the protection of critical infrastructure systems such as financial institutions, electrical and water suppliers, and air/ground traffic control systems from attempted exploitation.

To further augment our embedding efforts, AFOSI has two landmark initiatives that are poised to provide crucial support to Information Operations. They have both been recognized by the national law enforcement and counterintelligence communities for their significance. First, the Department of Defense has created the first joint service facility to conduct computer-based forensic analysis of evidence. The Defense Computer Forensics Laboratory was activated, enabling the military services to share valuable analytical tools and resources. Second, the Defense Computer Investigations Training Program was created in order to provide training for Department of Defense personnel who protect our information systems from unauthorized use. AFOSI has been selected as the executive agency for oversight of both of these landmark initiatives.

'AFOSI continues to project its capabilities'

Support to the Warfighter

AFOSI is ready to support the warfighter. Information Operations relies on AFOSI's counterintelligence capabilities to target the adversary and protect our information. However, we must also be flexible and able to transition to our law enforcement responsibilities if we determine the threat is not sponsored by a foreign government. AFOSI, again, is in an excellent position by virtue of its ability to transition between law enforcement and a counterintelligence response. Our agents are deployed throughout the world and positioned to provide Air Force commanders with a wide range of both specialized counterintelligence and law enforcement capabilities that enhance military operations throughout the spectrum of conflict.

With these four characteristics — teaming, leveraging, embedding and supporting the warfighter — AFOSI will provide focused and full-dimension support to Information Operations. When a threat is identified in the information domain (such as a computer intrusion or an adversary exploiting our communications network), AFOSI will be teaming to ensure the threat is recognized, neutralized or exploited. When one of our agents is forward deployed, all of our resources will be providing reach-back capability to help ensure the Air Force's dominance in the information domain.♦

EAGLE LOOKS

The Air Force Inspection Agency, as the principal action arm of the SAF/IG's inspection system, conducts independent management reviews of key issues, programs and processes as identified by senior Air Force leadership. These reviews are called Eagle Looks and each culminates with an extensive written report as well as an executive briefing to key major command, Air Staff and Secretariat leadership. Below are abstracts of the most recent Eagle Looks. For more information or copies of the reports, contact the Eagle Look team chief at the number or e-mail address at the end of each abstract.

Control and Disposal of Nonappropriated Fund Assets

A team assessed ...

... how well nonappropriated fund property was being controlled, if it was being disposed of properly and whether or not these processes were effective. This assessment did not include NAF real property and vehicles. This Eagle Look was conducted at the request of Headquarters USAF/ILV.

The team found ...

... that control and disposal processes in place are effective, but should be improved.

Look out for ...

... deficient oversight of the control and disposal processes, which was the most common trend found among the 21 bases and four major commands visited as well as the 40 bases polled. Factors contributing to this major trend included the following: property was not being marked; formal training had not been established; no action was being taken to ensure inventory discrepancies did not occur again; and lack of communication among squadron personnel caused serviceable items to be sold rather than transferred. These factors could result in increased operational costs, as well as potential loss of NAF property and revenue.

Assets out of control? The resource management flight chief at Beale AFB, Calif., managed assets by establishing a standard property folder for each NAF activity. Call Odette Stueve at DSN 368-3444 to find out more.

Having disposal difficulties? To deal with disposal, Vandenberg AFB, Calif., operated a retail sales outlet to dispose of excess NAF property. Call Rita Parra at DSN 276-0416 for more information.

Want to know more?

Contact Ms. Nanci Wildman, team chief, at DSN 246-2259 or e-mail wildmann@kafb.saia.af.mil.

Health Care Support to Air National Guard GSOLs

A team assessed ...

... the health care support of Air National Guard geographically separated operating locations in relation to force health protection requirements and health readiness for deployment. The Eagle Look was conducted at the request of the Deputy Inspector General.

The team found ...

... that while ANG GSOL personnel were typically prepared to deploy "just-in-time," there was conflicting ANG policy and ineffective program oversight.

Look out for ...

... lack of sufficient oversight, which was a common factor leading to a number of deficiencies. Many state air surgeons did not accomplish annual staff assistance visits. Inefficiencies in the physical and dental examination processes and inadequate medical information tracking systems resulted in only half of the requirements being current. Duty restriction profile and medical evaluation board procedures were very delayed.

Duty restriction profile problems? The 101st Medical Squadron at Portland, Ore., developed a superb tracking system. Call Master Sgt. Dawn Hill at DSN 638-4758 to find out more.

Medical intelligence threat briefing issues? The 142nd Medical Squadron at Bangor, Maine, has comprehensive overprints for the medical record. Call Chief Master Sgt. Debra Smith at DSN 698-7251 for more information.

Want to know more?

Contact Lt. Col. (sel.) Karen Brooks, assistant team chief, at DSN 246-2611 or e-mail brooksk@kafb.saia.af.mil.

Ask the IG

Q: Can a military or civilian court use IG records?

A: Yes, but only with the permission of The Inspector General and only in very unusual and highly important circumstances.

Inspector General records are privileged documents. This privilege is clearly stated in both Air Force Instructions 90-201 and 90-301. This privilege is part of Executive Privilege that allows the executive branch of government to reserve information when the information must be protected in the interest of highly important executive branch responsibilities. Inspector General reports of investigation and inspection reports are part of an executive branch system of maintaining government operations and allowing free and frank expression of ideas in policy-making decisions.

When records are requested, The Inspector General balances the need for withholding the documents with the need to release the documents. If The Inspector General decides to release the documents, the documents could be used in military or civilian courts. This happens infrequently, but can occur when an investigation reveals significant misconduct that requires court-martial or other disciplinary action. When this occurs, the commander requests release of those portions of the investigation necessary for prosecution and fair disclosure to the defense. The Inspector General makes the decision whether or not to release the information.

Q: Can an IG be compelled to testify in a military or civilian court?

A: No, but never say never! While IG records might be used in court, it is almost inconceivable that an IG would ever be compelled to testify in a military or civilian court. Not only would the Air Force have to waive Executive Privilege, but the IG would also have to have admissible, first-hand knowledge of some relevant fact regarding the case. IGs normally collect and assemble facts from numerous Air Force sources. These facts may be admissible, but the IG's testimony would probably be hearsay and not admissible.♦

TIG Bird

After more than a quarter of a century, it's still the most intimidating of America's warbirds. McDonnell Douglas built five versions of the F-15 Eagle. The A and C models are one-seaters, and the B, D and E (Strike Eagle) have a crew of two.

The first four versions of the F-15 were designed for air-to-air missions. The Strike Eagle, deployed in 1988, does double duty, flying air-to-air and air-to-ground missions. Both the active force and the Air National Guard fly F-15s.

The Eagle owes much of its success to two Pratt and Whitney engines, each producing nearly 30,000 pounds of thrust. A bristling array of weapons, from cannon to missiles, accounts for the rest of its fearsome reputation.

Learn more about it at **www.af.mil/news/factsheets/F_15_Eagle.html and www.af.mil/news/factsheets/F_15E_Strike_Eagle.html**◆

TIG Bits

Lessons, best practices from the field

Friend & Foe: Night vision goggles from two perspectives

Air Force Survival School instructors at Fairchild AFB, Wash., began introducing night vision goggle training into evasion scenarios to give students an idea of how the technology can be used for — and against — them. They got to know the goggles while undergoing survival, evasion, resistance and escape training.

Using the goggles gives students a better understanding of how special operations forces personnel use night vision to rescue downed crewmembers, while giving students a better understanding of how to evade an adversary equipped with night vision.

(Chief Master Sgt. Rick Hatcher, DSN 657-2754
e-mail hatcher.rick@survival.fairchild.af.mil)

Tip Us Off!

Got any groundbreaking bit of wisdom or best practices like the ones on these two pages? E-mail them to tigbrief@kafb.saia.af.mil.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Tony Lambert

U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sgt. Paul Caron

At Eielson, all it takes is a little TELB

Weapons loaders at Eielson AFB, Alaska, rely on a database they developed to provide a real-time snapshot of munitions being used. The Electronic Logbook (TELB), a database written for aircraft armament system specialists, provides cradle-to-grave tracking of all weapons-related malfunctions and the ability to identify trends related to the problems. The database also tracks munitions expenditures and gives detailed reports based on dates, munitions category and mission. TELB also offers several advanced features that can track specific uploads and downloads, maintain the status of the last five inspections and track certain parts.

Over an 18-month stretch, the number of weapons-related malfunctions fell 40 percent and the number of serialized munitions malfunctions plunged 61 percent.

(Master Sgt. Timothy J. Miller
DSN 317-377-1745
e-mail timothy.miller@eielson.af.mil)

Tracking training: It ought to be easier — now it is

Aircrew training schedulers at F. E. Warren AFB, Wyo., have developed a spreadsheet to make the tracking of aircrew training virtually effortless. Ground and flying training currency events are logged in the Air Force Operational Resource Management System, which is downloaded into an advanced spreadsheet, which automatically sorts individual training information into tables by event.

Using macros, the tables are sorted either alphabetically or by next due date. Due dates for each training event are automatically color-coded to indicate how soon a training event will go overdue. Phase periods for each event are automatically calculated when an individual is in-phase for a training event. The spreadsheet information has also been incorporated into a "go/no-go" book that can be quickly reviewed before each flight to ensure training currency.

(Capt. Scott Grundahl, DSN 481-2001
e-mail grundahl.scott@warren.af.mil)

Crime after crime

The OSI keeps up with a growing dictionary written by cybercrooks

It's wild. It's wooly. It's no place like home. Cyberspace has become so dangerous in so many ways that an entirely new crime dictionary had to be conceived, spawning terms like:

• Spoofing — Disguising one computer to electronically resemble another to access a restricted system.

• Cyberstalking — Harassment and threats by e-mail.

• Mail bombing — Dumping thousands of messages onto a specific e-mail address. And of course ...

• Hacking — Unauthorized access to a computer or network.

The terms aren't just abstractions. They represent real crimes. Also real is the hardware, such as cable modems, that makes crimes easier and easier to commit.

This LAN Is Your LAN

Similar to the technology used in an office network, cable systems make most neighborhoods look like one big local area network. This may let users see the desktops of all their connected neighbors. In addition, because cable modem access and high-speed digital subscriber lines are always up and running, people often leave their computers turned on, connected to the Internet and unattended for long periods. Unmonitored connectivity can result in your system being compromised by a remote user.

Other malevolent Internet users have many tools with which to wreck havoc. Some of their favorites include mail bombs, password sniffers and spoofing.

E-mail has become another vehicle for hacking. Software can be written that will instruct a computer to do almost anything, and terrorism has hit the Internet in the form of mail bombs. By instructing a computer to repeatedly send e-mail to a targeted victim's e-mail

address, the cybercriminal can overwhelm the recipient's personal account and potentially shut down entire systems.

Another approach taken by some mail bombers is to mass-subscribe their targets to dozens of mailing lists.

Password sniffers are programs that monitor and record the names and passwords of network users as they log in, jeopardizing security on that network. Whoever sniffs out a password can impersonate an authorized user and access the restricted documents, personal information or a legitimate user's e-mail.

Laws designed to prevent unauthorized access to information can be used against hackers who like to "sniff around."

The Wall Street Journal suggests in recent reports that hackers may have sniffed out passwords used by members of a commercial Internet provider with more than 3.5 million subscribers.

Digital forgery

Spoofing has been used successfully in the past by hackers to forge e-mail and access valuable computer documents. Anything a forger can attempt to accomplish in the paper world can be done in the electronic world, but much more easily.

Trojan horses, worms and viruses are common threats to computers. They invade systems, usually unknown to users, and then perform some activity, either benign or malicious.A Trojan horse program seems to do just one thing — but it also does something else. A virus will attach itself to another program and replicate itself, while a worm invades a computer, steals its resources and uses the network to replicate and spread.

Stalking and pedophilia

On the Internet you can't tell with whom you are communicating. Strangers run into each other in chat rooms and via e-mail. People can become the targets of cyberstalkers.

Because e-mail is used daily by as many as 35 million people — and it is estimated that there are about 200,000 stalkers in the United States — the Internet is a perfect forum for terror. The fact that the Internet is practically unregulated assures cyberstalkers virtual immunity.

The lack of face-to-face interaction with their victims can encourage people who ordinarily would not behave in such a fashion to act out

their fantasies. When exchanging e-mails or using a chat room, people can pretend to be what they are not. Men have been known to por-

Continued on next page.

Crime

Continued from page 15.

tray themselves as boys or girls in an attempt to get their new "pen pals" to divulge personal details. It is a well-known tactic of pedophiles to try to set up meetings with their new cyberfriends.

Fraud

Fraud on the Internet is often just an update of old fashioned scams. Pyramid schemes on the Internet revolve around offers to invest in companies with a guaranteed high rate of return. As with traditional pyramid schemes, participants can make money only by recruiting new suckers to invest.

What is AFOSI doing to fight all of this cybercrime? See the article at right.

— Special Agent Robert C. Rusnak, AFOSI Reservist, was the prime contributor to this article.

A one-two punch designed to do in computer criminals

Born of the need to establish a cadre of specially trained computer crime investigators and a computer forensics laboratory, the Department of Defense Computer Investigations Training Program and Defense Computer Forensics Laboratory have developed into the military's state-of-the-art force supporting the Department of Defense war on computer crime.

The lab provides counterintelligence, criminal and fraud computer evidence processing, analysis and diagnosis, while the training program provides computer investigation and computer forensics training to Department of Defense investigators and examiners.

The Air Force Office of Special Investigations, serving as Department of Defense executive agent for the two organizations, announced their formal stand-up during a Sept. 24 ribbon-cutting ceremony at their new facility near Baltimore. About 80 active-duty military, Department of Defense civilian and contractor personnel comprise the staffs of the two organizations.

"Both the lab and training program help the Department of Defense in its computer investigation capability, which will enhance security of Department of Defense systems," said Brig. Gen. Francis X. Taylor, AFOSI commander. "By having the ability to help investigators with processing evidence through DCFL, and DCITP training computer investigators, the security of the Department of Defense and its systems will be directly benefited."

Officials anticipate training as many as 750 investigators and completing up to 400 computer forensics examinations each year.

"DCITP provides the Department of Defense an in-house capability to train investigators and forensics examiners in computer investigations, computer intrusions, computer forensics, network investigations and other related courses," said Greg Redfern, training program director. "We provide a curricula specifically for agents designated as computer investigators."

David Ferguson, director of the DCFL, said its liaison efforts will strengthen both organizations.

The First TIG

By anyone's definition the Air Force's first inspector general was a renaissance man.

Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1908, Hugh Knerr was a naval officer, engineer, Army artillery officer and a Signal Corps pilot. He was also the architect and evangelist of Army Air Corps development of long-range bombing.

Few in aviation can claim to have taken bicycles to a certain bike shop in Dayton, Ohio, but at age 10, Hugh knew exactly where to go when his bike broke down. It was in the Wright Brothers bike shop that the young Knerr came face to face with his destiny — aviation.

Knowing early in life that he would fly, Knerr looked forward to a career in naval aviation when he received an appointment to Annapolis. But after three years he realized that he might have a better chance of achieving his dream by transferring to the Army coastal artillery.

It wasn't an easy matter to transfer. Pilot training in 1917 was very limited, but Knerr won his wings and was assigned as a flight instructor and engineering officer.

In 1918, he was assigned to Hawaii as commanding officer of the 6th Aero Squadron. Apart from his duties as commander, Knerr was one of the first aeronautical engineers. He rose to chief of Engineering Division, Wright Field, Ohio, where he oversaw development of the long-range bomber program and the B-17 Flying Fortress.

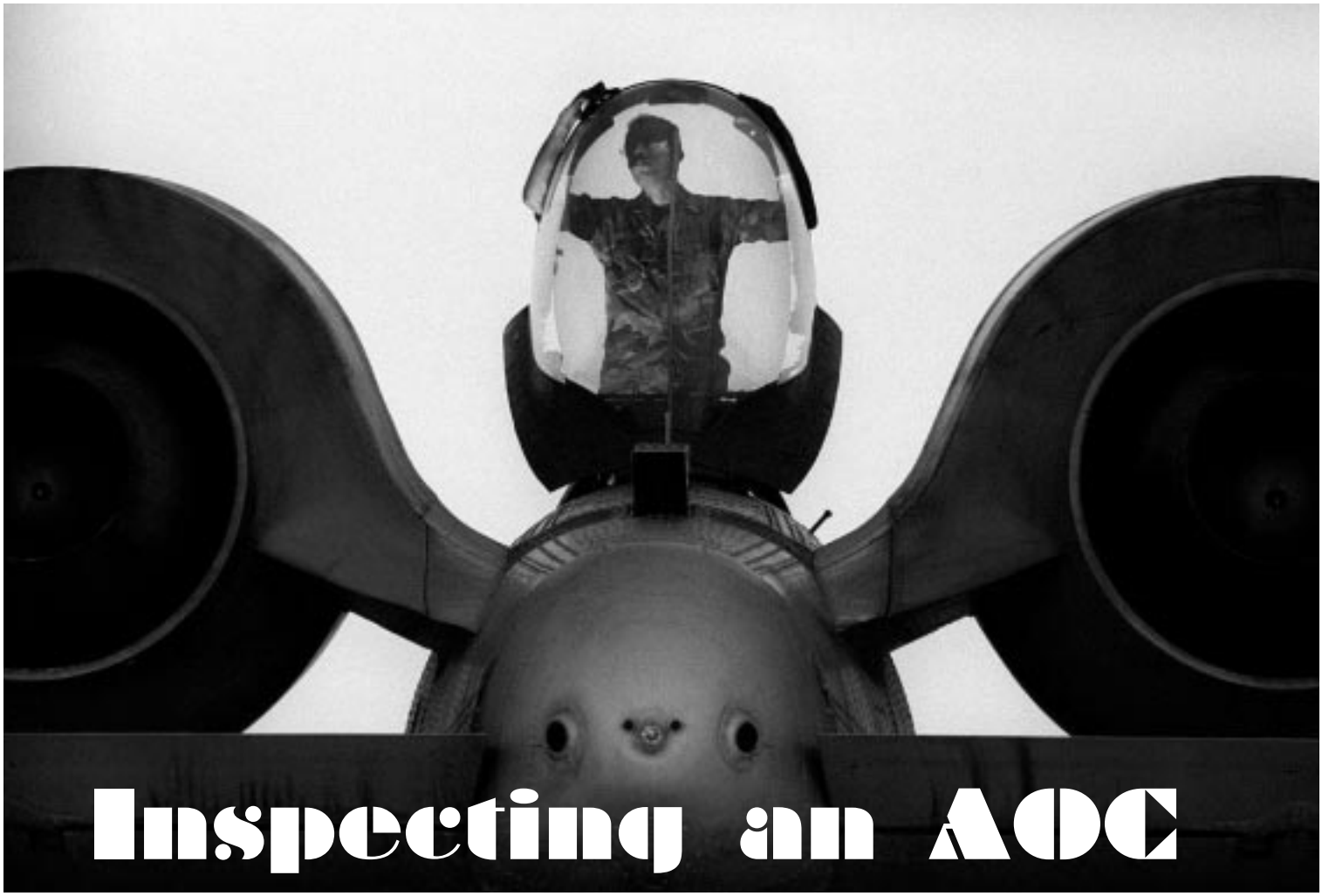
In 1939, Knerr was medically retired from Headquarters Army Air Corps as a colonel. Never leaving aviation, however, he joined in the contractor development of the super-secret Norden bombsight and worked to see a separate Air Force.

In 1942, Knerr was called back to active duty, promoted to brigadier general and named commander of Air Service Command, U.S. Strategic Forces in Europe. Soon after, he was named commanding general at Air Technical Service Command, Wright Field.

In June 1945, Knerr received his second star and became Special Assistant to Air Corps Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Carl "Tooey" Spatz. One of Knerr's primary duties was to help create a separate Air Force.

In the downsizing that followed World War II, Knerr was appointed the first Inspector General of the Air Force in 1948. He worked tirelessly to create the new office, centered on three primary functions: inspections, special investigations and security.

Knerr retired from military service for the last time in October 1949. The retired two-star built yet another life as a noted business author until succumbing to cancer in 1971, but he is best remembered as a founding father of the Air Force. Knerr is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.



Inspecting an AOC

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Lance Cheung

There's always a first time

Following more than a year of planning, the Pacific Air Forces Inspector General team has completed one of the most unique and ambitious inspections in recent history.

The "Bearcats" of the PACAF/IG team took an in-depth look at an Air Force Air Operations Center during the Korea-wide Peninsula Combat Employment Readiness Inspection (PENCERI).

It was the first time an AOC had ever been inspected.

The AOC is a large, multi-faceted organization responsible for the full-cycle planning and execution of the air war in Korea. Typically the AOC is responsible for everything from developing the air campaign, creating the daily air tasking order, tracking all sorties flown and assessing the effectiveness of those sorties.

An effective AOC inspection can be achieved only through a cooperative approach between the IG and the AOC staff. The folks in the AOC truly bought into the plan, tailoring their plans and contingency operations, testing key components to get a true snapshot of their wartime readiness. They assisted in the development of the AOC's inspection objectives, as well as the intelligence scenario and the air tasking order. The inspection objectives were designed to validate key processes and were aligned with the theater's mission essential tasks list.

In order for the inspection to succeed, the commander being inspected must support the inspection and its findings. In this instance, the numbered Air Force commander specifically asked to be inspected and made his entire organization available to work the smallest of details.

As the planning catalyst for the PENCERI, the PACAF/IG team expended considerable time and energy selling the concept of a Korea-wide inspection planned and driven by the units. This was a substantial change in the way IG inspections were normally handled. Instead of arriving on an installation with a predetermined scenario and air tasking order, the units involved were doing all the planning they would need to do as if

being called on to execute and fight a real war.

Cost and benefit trade-offs were required early in the planning phase. A live-fly exercise would provide a sufficient test of the AOC's combat operations, but wouldn't really stress the combat plans functions. To fill some of the inspection gaps in the plans arena, inspectors observed the building of the real-world integrated tasking order constructed before the PENCERI.

Historically, the inspection business didn't concern itself much with training benefits. The IG assumed units would conduct their training before the team's arrival. However, this inspection was designed not only to test the capabilities of the units being inspected, but to maximize the training benefits of the non-inspected units. To secure support from those non-inspected flying units, the IG team integrated them into the "blue" (friendly) air mission packages as well as requesting them to provide the "red" opposing force missions. This enhanced their quality of training and made the taskings for red air missions easier to accept.

Once the concept was endorsed and PACAF funds were committed, the major command staff assisted in the management of financial and logistical activities. The PACAF/IG team obtained U.S. Pacific Command support for airlift by aligning the inspection with a USPACOM Joint Staff exercise, allowing them to also incorporate into the inspection scenario the opening of a collocated base, and the reception and bed down of deploying contingency forces.

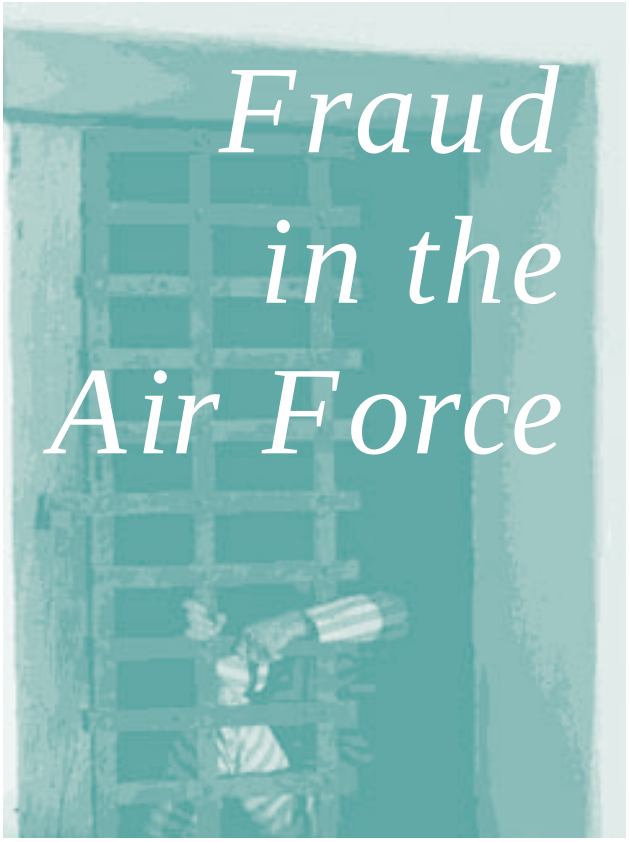
This was a unique opportunity to maximize the training received by not only the Air Force units being inspected, but it also integrated Army, Navy and Marine units who were also conducting exercises in this Korea-wide operation.

With the advent of the Expeditionary Aerospace Force, the next challenge for the PACAF/IG will be how to inspect the PACAF deployable AOC. For more information, contact the PACAF/IG at DSN 449-3907 or check them out on the web at **www.hqpacaf.af.mil/ig/**. This site is limited to .mil and .gov.

— Based on contributions by Maj. Bill Paszkiewicz. At the time of the inspection, the major was chief, Air-to-Air Inspections, PACAF/IG.

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. John McDowell

U.S. Air Force photo by Tech. Sgt. Lance Cheung



The Air Force Office of Special Investigations investigates all types of fraud perpetrated against the government. Through our fraud investigations program, we help ensure the integrity of the Air Force acquisition process. These investigations typically involve contractor misrepresentation during the process of procuring major Air Force weapon systems. Our focus is to maintain an effective fighting force by deterring contractors from providing substandard products and services, and to recover government funds obtained fraudulently. We also make significant contributions to flight safety and help protect critical Air Force resources. Other types of fraud we investigate involve military and civilian members who have been caught cheating the Air Force. Mutual command and OSI support, coupled with teamwork, is essential for successful prevention, detection and neutralization of fraud. On this page are some examples.

Maj. Steve Murray
AFOSI/PA DSN 857-0989

False Claim

Subject: Department of Defense Top 100 Contractor
Synopsis: A Department of Defense contractor misrepresented the cost of taxes and lodging on a maintenance contract at an overseas location. The contract allowed for reimbursement of housing costs when government quarters were not available, not to exceed the amount given to government employees. The contractor was paying its employees $2,000 per month housing allowance and passing these costs on to the government. Three separate contracts were affected.
Result: An administrative settlement with the contractor resulted in the Air Force getting credit for more than $1.3 million.

Voluntary Disclosure

Subject: Department of Defense subcontractor
Synopsis: The subcontractor submitted a Voluntary Disclosure Report dealing with its allocation of labor costs on a contract with a prime Department of Defense contractor. The voluntary disclosure stated the subcontractor mischarged labor costs to improper projects when funding was "nearing ceiling." The subsequent government investigation alleged the contractor submitted false claims for labor charged to the prime Department of Defense contractor.
Result: The subcontractor agreed to pay $200,000 after an agreement was reached with the government.

Kickbacks

Subject: Project manager for a defense contractor
Synopsis: The project manager for a Department of Defense contractor that was awarded a $35 million SABER (Simplified Acquisition of Base Engineering Requirements) contract was also half owner of a subcontractor on the same contract. The subcontractor allegedly provided kickbacks involving the SABER contract. Investigation proved the project manager had paid kickbacks to the Department of Defense contractor and gave unlawful gratuities to a public official.
Results: The project manager was found guilty, sentenced to 24 months in prison, fined $25,000 and ordered to pay restitution of $544,560 to the prime Department of Defense contractor.

The Air Force Audit Agency provides professional and independent internal audit service to all levels of Air Force management. The reports summarized here discuss ways to improve the economy, effectiveness and efficiency of installation-level operations. Air Force officials may request copies of these reports or a list of recent reports by contacting Mr. Ray Jordan at DSN 426-8013; e-mailing to reports@pentagon.af.mil; writing to HQ AFAA/DOO, 1125 Air Force Pentagon, Washington DC 20330-1125; or accessing the AFAA home page at www.afaa.hq.af.mil/.

Recent Audits

Mr. Ray Jordan AFAA/DOO

Security Forces Mobility

A recent audit of security forces mobility at an Air Force Space Command installation determined that improvements were needed to more effectively support wartime taskings. Auditors noted that shortages existed in 36 of the 68 mobility bags inventoried. Shortages ranged from one to 15 items per bag. During the audit, mobility personnel made adjustments and correctly configured the mobility bags. In addition, auditors identified the following conditions: six personnel were incorrectly assigned to mobility positions because assignments or status changes were not being updated; 64 of the 83 readiness folders were not properly updated; records indicated training was not current for 67 of 94 mobility personnel; and immunizations were not current for 51 of 68 personnel. Management also worked with auditors to correct discrepancies in personnel readiness folders and to improve tracking of training and immunizations currency. *(Report of Audit EO099041)*

Systems Familiarization Trainers Contract

Air Force auditors recently completed a review of the utilization and contract performance of systems familiarization trainers (SFTs). These trainers augment classroom presentations and contain various visual display panels that describe the systems operations. Auditors found that the on-site preventive maintenance and repair contract for SFTs and landing gear trainers was not needed. First, SFTs were not used enough to justify a maintenance and repair contract. For instance, instructors projected they would use the SFTs for 48 of 605 student contact hours, but only used them for 28 minutes during a 29-day period. Instructors did not use SFTs because the SFTs were not in compliance with current technical orders and, therefore, were not configured to meet current training objectives. Also, assigned instructors provided weekly and monthly preventive maintenance on the landing gear trainers rather than having the contractor provide this service. Without corrective action, the Air Force could pay over $500,000 in maintenance costs over the next three years for equipment not effectively used, or where instructors perform most of the necessary maintenance. Based on the results of this audit, management delayed obligating funds to upgrade one simulator panel and agreed to cancel a portion of the contract support. *(Report of Audit WS099034)*

Due-Out Validation

Air Force personnel at an Air Force Materiel Command buying center and a special operations wing needed to improve controls used to manage the due-out validation process. Audit provided eight recommendations to improve the oversight procedures to verify equipment custodians properly reviewed and validated due-outs. Excess mobility requirements were canceled when allowance standards changed. Equipment custodians should have canceled 20 percent ($163,000) of the due-outs at the center and 35 percent ($663,000) at the wing because requirements were two to six years old. Management's timely corrective actions should help ensure scarce Air Force funds are put to better use. *(Reports of Audit DE099032 and DE099037)*

Y2K

With the fixes in place, we can finally put it behind us, right?

Yeah, right

Lt. Col. Lee E. Thomas HQ AFIA/FOS DSN 246-2189 Thomasl@kafb.saia.af.mil

The final countdown is finally under way. Fortunately, all your critical systems have been inventoried, assessed for compliance, fixed or covered by contingency plans. Your Y2K Consequence Management plans have been written, tested and revised. Your crisis action team is fully up to speed on all Y2K incident-reporting procedures. You feel confident, knowing that the Air Force Y2K Fusion Center has been up and running "24x7" since Sept. 1.

OK, since we seem to have this Y2K thing licked, shouldn't we move on to something else?

Why Stay Vigilant?

The millennial event beginning Jan. 1 is actually a convergence of many significant circumstances — of which the Y2K computer bug is only one. As millennial events unfold around the world, the Air Force may be called upon to play an important stabilizing role. Vigilance is required because:

• **Air Force experts tell us problems are likely.** Headquarters Air Force Inspection Agency has surveyed hundreds of AF Y2K professionals about the predicted impact of Y2K failures on Air Force operations. Surveys were conducted in January, April and July of this year during quarterly Y2K meetings. Most survey respondents (81 percent) were full-time Y2K professionals with an average of 1.5 years of direct experience working on Air Force Y2K programs. The consensus of these experts is that Y2K problems will have a significant impact for many Air Force bases and organizations. These impacts may come from on or off base.

• **Technical glitches *will* occur.** The Washington Post reports that the Social Security Administration,

which loudly proclaimed its full Y2K compliance last December, sent out letters advising recipients that a certain series of benefits would expire on Jan 1, 1900 — a full century off. The bottom line: Our Continuity of Operations Plans must be thorough and executable … we'll get to use them.

• Segments of the nation are not going to be ready. The Associated Press recently reported on a national study that showed 5.6 million small businesses have no plans to prepare for Y2K problems. Some of these businesses may be in the supply chain for your base. In a study released in March, the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board warns that small and medium companies that process and store volatile chemicals could pose "large risks" to workers and surrounding communities because their plants were generally ill-prepared for Y2K. In short, problems outside the base could quickly impact Air Force operations in unforeseen ways.

• The next solar max will coincide with unfolding millennial events. The 11-year cycle of sunspots will reach its maximum from January through March 2000. Air Force Space Command predicts the solar max could disrupt high-frequency and satellite communications as well as radars and the Global Positioning System by as much as 23 percent. The last solar max in 1989 caused significant communications outages and even a nine-hour Canadian power outage affecting 6 million people. Experts predict that next year's max will be the worst in 40 years. Question: Do your "comm-out Y2K" contingency plans call for you to use high-frequency radios as backup?

• Many foreign countries will be vulnerable to Y2K problems. Ongoing research from the London-based International Monitoring firm suggests that the Y2K issue could cost countries in the European Union as much as $210 billion. The Y2K specialist research firm's damage estimates include 58 million individual hardware, software and embedded system errors.

The Associated Press reported in July that only one-third of Russia's critical computer systems had been repaired and that the government did not have funds to fix the rest.

The global investment bank Warburg Dillon Read warned investors in September that Indonesia, India, China and Thailand were ill-prepared for Y2K. Significant problems overseas could directly or indirectly affect Air Force operations and the United States.

• Millennial madness could unleash unexpected consequences. The "will to party" notwithstanding, Department of Defense and federal security agencies are bracing for an expected surge in terrorism and cyber-attacks. Millennial madness involves expectations of profound and cataclysmic global change, often associated with apocalyptic visions. FBI Director Louis Freeh has raised concerns that terrorists and extremist groups may see 2000 as a time for a final battle between the forces of good and evil.

Yes, the Air Force is ready for Y2K, but even after 1/1/00, we won't be in a position to put it behind us.

Recommended Web Sites

• *U.S. Air Force Year 2000 Home Page*
http://year2000.af.mil/

• *Air Force Fusion Center*
http://fusion.ssg.gunter.af.mil/

• *DoD "Confronting Y2K" Home Page*
www.defenselink.mil/specials/y2k/

• *U.S. State Department*
www.statey2k.com/

• *Department of Transportation International Travel Assessments. (Site expected to be fully operational in November.)*
www.dot.gov/fly2k

• *FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency)*
www.fema.gov/y2k

TIG Brief editorial deadlines

Jan. - Feb.	**Oct. 22, 1999**
March - April	**Dec. 24, 1999**
May - June	**Feb. 18, 2000**
July - Aug.	**April 21, 2000**
Sept. - Oct.	**June 23, 2000**
Nov. - Dec.	**Aug. 18, 2000**

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